The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 135.

Wanted—Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

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Employment Agents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—To Rent.

Partners Wanted.

Printing Materials.

Personal.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Propositions for Ten-Forty Bonds.

Stories About the Threatened Violence of the Blacks.

Manufactured for Sensational Purposes.

A Knavish Agent of the Associated Press.

The Truth About the Richmond Negroes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.

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An Attempt to Vitalize the Democratic Party.

"Hangman Foote" Chief Spokesman.

Burning of a Gin House, With a Large Amount of Cotton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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BY STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS.

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SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

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NEW YORK.

ALABAMA.

The Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions and Ordinances Presented.

A Rebel-Democratic Meeting.

Rejoicings Over Northern Victories.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A New Campaign Laid Out—Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, George Francis Train and Other Champions to Take the Field—The Line of March from Omaha to New York.

LOUISVILLE.

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Dispatches for Three Days—All Explanation Refused.

Immigrants for the Northwest, via New Orleans.

The Turf.

FRANCE.

Dangers of the Bonaparte Dynasty—A Critical State of Affairs—The Truth About the Empress.

Action of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the Proposed Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

From the New York Times, Nov. 8.

Walter Brown's Race Against Time.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 4.

Quite a crowd of sporting men collected at Forest City Trotting Park, on Saturday afternoon, to see the foot-race, five miles in thirty-three minutes, for $100 a side.

A Horrible Affair.

San Francisco Correspondence of the New York Times.

Last evening, about 9:30 o'clock, a terrible affair took place in this city. James Price, alias "Sailor Jim," was sitting in front of a building, waiting the action of some society on his application for membership, when a person in boy's clothing passed immediately before him.

The Story of a Veteran Horse-Thief.

Remarkable Fatality.

From the Houston Telegraph, Oct. 25.

UNIVERSALISM.

Special Session of the Northwestern Conference.

Second and Third Days' Proceedings.

The Subject of Church Extension and the Effectiveness of the Ministry.

Aid For Churches in Need.

The Winchester Confession of Faith Insisted On.

The Closing Exercises—A Liberal Collection.

The Northwestern Universalist Conference assembled at nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

Sunday's Proceedings.

NORTHWESTERN ITEMS.

Clothing.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.

Heavy Beaver Overcoats From $15 to $25.

Fine Beaver Overcoats, EQUAL TO CUSTOM-MADE, From $30 to $45.

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ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO.

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SIGN PAINTING In all its branches.

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300 Cases Boots and Shoes.

New Publications.

FIFTH EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

EMERSON'S INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE.

General Notices.

I. O. O. F.—REBECCA MEETING.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

METROPOLITAN GYMNASTIC CLUB.

NORTHWESTERN SEWING MACHINE EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Loans on Real Estate

LOANS

Wanted.

WANTED—TO RENT—

Paper Hangings, &c.

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Storage.

NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS AND DEALERS.

STORAGE.

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Medical.

DR. FAXON Devotes EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO THE TREATMENT OF PILES, FISTULA,

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.
The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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The Last Ditch.

Any one acquainted with the recent history of Andrew Johnson would inevitably suppose that he had reached the lowest depth to which any human being could descend in the estimation of mankind—that there was nothing now that would or could be done to express for his character and his acts deeper loathing or more stinging contempt than the people have already manifested. But it has been reserved for the base faction to which he sold himself and his country, to find out a way by which his treachery seems more hateful, his treason more traitorous, his duplicity more odious, his falsehood more marked, his demagogism more revolting than they have ever seemed before. In this, their day of exultation, the Copperheads will not fraternize with him, they deny him all share in their temporary triumph; they refuse him the honor of victory; they will have nothing to do with him or his—now and forever more! This, we say, is the last and most thoroughly conclusive evidence of the utter and hopeless rottenness of the man. Their love would have branded him as with a hot iron; but their contempt, based, as they declare, on his drivelling folly, his perfidy, his falsehood, and his general personal and political unworthiness, is sharper than a serpent's tooth. They can hug Jeff. Davis, admire Beauregard, tolerate McClellan, worship Seymour, ask political fellowship with Dr. Blackburn of infamous renown, defend the keeper of Libby prison, claim kindred and sympathy with the whole horde of rebels and ruffians who rippled at the country's life, including the riotous murderers of New York, Memphis and New Orleans—but recognize Andrew Johnson as their leader, or as their worthy co-laborer even, never, never! The Chicago *Times*, with malignant and rancorous disloyalty, also says Never! with more than its accustomed emphasis. And in Washington itself, right under Mr. Johnson's nose, and within sight of the streams of public pap, the Copperhead's cry is still Never! In a few months the Copperhead National Convention—a conglomeration of all the worst elements of our political life—will meet, and in the nominations that will be made, in the resolutions passed, and in the price that will animate the hungry and greedy partisans, Mr. Johnson will hear over and over again, that one word, Never! But no repetition of the blow will be so keenly felt as the blow just dealt. All along in his personal conversations and public utterances Mr. Johnson has promised himself that his hour would come, and that "my policy" would be approved. Doubtless he looked forward to possibly a renomination at the hands of those whom he has served; if not that, he had at least the hope of being reinstated in public esteem. The hour he has come only to teach him how utterly loathed he is, and how dire a life his policy always was.

There is a moral in this attitude of the Copperheads toward Mr. Johnson that all our politicians will do well to heed. We need not point it.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has written and published four letters since the last session of Congress. In the first of these he declared that the reconstruction act of Congress was "outside of the Constitution." In another he advocated confiscation. In a third he proposed a law of Congress to regulate the suffrage in all the States. In the fourth and last he advocates repudiation, and contends that money can be made of paper as well as of anything else. It is but just to Mr. Stevens to add that during all this time he has been under medical treatment.

Mr. Stevens' antipathy against the precious metals is no new thing. During the war he opposed with all his might every financial measure in Congress which contained the word "coin," and finally reported a bill to fine and imprison all persons dealing in gold, except those who had the article in their actual possession. The object of this measure (which had not the merit of novelty, for it had been repeatedly tried in despotic countries) was to reduce or extinguish the premium on specie. The quotation of gold, at the time the bill passed, was 200. It instantly went up to 280, and would have gone higher if Congress had not repealed the law. No disaster to our armies ever gave such a shock to the credit of the government as that single measure. Mr. Stevens defended it by the same arguments as he now employs to prove that "money is just what the law makes it."

In illustration of the latter point Mr. Stevens says that "the government has, at different times, reduced the price of silver, and that, when so reduced, it was made to pass to every creditor as well as debtor, at the original price," and he argues that the law has the power to fix and regulate the value of any other kind of money. That Congress has the power to make a particular coin or a particular piece of paper a legal tender is true, but that it can add to or subtract from the value of such coin or paper is a monstrous absurdity. If it can do so, why not pass a law declaring every legal tender note to be ten times as valuable as it is, and thereby make everybody rich? The changes in the silver coinage, to which Mr. Stevens refers, were brought about, not by an arbitrary attempt of the government to make a smaller coin pass for the same value as a larger one, but to find out by actual experiment what were the relative values of silver and gold. Under one law all the gold left the country, and nothing but silver remained, and under another all the silver disappeared, as fast as it came from the mint, and nothing but gold could be obtained. The law had failed in both cases to hit the true commercial standard of the silver dollar as related to the gold dollar, and it became necessary to make a third attempt. The history of these experiments is given in Perry's Political Economy, as follows:

"In 1792, when the mint of the United States was established, the relative value of gold and silver was fixed by law at 1 to 15, which was the legal ratio at that time in France and other European countries. [illegible]"

[illegible]

"These statements go to show that the value [illegible]"

[illegible]

ruary, whether of silver, paper or banknotes, is exactly what the law makes it. Otherwise his argument and illustration have no significance.

In the matter of paying the national debt in irredeemable paper, Stevens goes farther than General Butler, but not so far as Mr. Pendleton. Hence, with those who are in favor of repudiation, he will be a better candidate for the Presidency than the former, and a worse one than the latter. He has already been nominated for that office, by Wendell Phillips, who extols him as the Great Radical, and says that one year of Mr. Stevens in the Presidential chair would be better than a full term of anybody else. A Radical, according to this interpretation, is one who goes for unconstitutional laws, for confiscation, for negro suffrage by act of Congress, for abolishing gold and silver, and for repudiating the national debt. When we add that Mr. Stevens is in favor of prohibiting importations, and that he characterised the tariff bill, which was defeated in the House of Representatives last Spring by almost unanimous consent, a "British free-trade measure," the list of his accomplishments seems ample to satisfy any convention of bedlamites over whom Mr. Phillips might be called to preside.

Boiler Explosions.

The terrible calamity at Pittsburgh, on Friday, is another evidence of how little men know of the causes producing boiler explosions, or how little the pains that are taken to avoid them. In this case the boilers are represented to have been made of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Three boilers exploded almost simultaneously, spreading death and ruin in every direction. It is suggested that a lack of water, suddenly supplied, produced the disaster, but beyond this suggestion of a well-known cause there is nothing known. The engineers and firemen were instantly killed, and thus the only persons who could possibly give any actual information are silenced. Whatever the cause, they have lost their lives. It is not just, in the absence of any information as to their personal fitness for the duty entrusted to them, to assume a negligence on their part. All that is known is that the boilers exploded—that a score of persons have been killed and twice as many injured. Boiler explosions are of very common occurrence; they are generally followed by investigations; sometimes there is enough evidence to justify the impression that the boilers were defective, and sometimes that the engineer was ignorant of his business, and there the matter drops until another explosion takes place, when a similar and as unsatisfactory inquiry takes place.

A failure in the supply of water to the boilers may have produced this explosion at Pittsburgh; it is one of the known causes producing such an effect; but in the absence of any proof of the existence of such a cause, there is really nothing known about it. The frequency of these explosions suggests that there should be some legal means of averting them. In every State there is law enough upon the subject, and it may be that the requirements of these laws do prevent many explosions that would otherwise take place; but they do not even when complied with, prevent them altogether. Can it be that the art of constructing and of managing boilers for generating steam has not been fully mastered, and that there are causes of explosion unknown to science, and against which human economy cannot provide?

Since the above was written the horrors of a boiler explosion have been brought to our own doors. On Sunday morning the boiler of a flouring mill on Canal street exploded, tearing four brick buildings in pieces, shattering a number of neighboring frame structures, and burying beneath the ruin one human being—perhaps more. The fact that the boiler was defective seems to be conceded. Indeed it had been a topic of discussion in the surrounding shops for six months; and the opinion had been often expressed that it would one day blow up the neighborhood.

The proprietor had obtained new boilers which were on the premises, and were to be substituted for the other in a few days. Unfortunately in this case as in that at Pittsburgh the Engineer in charge was killed, and his testimony has perished with him. The interest of the public in the occurrence was shown by the vast crowds which visited the scene during the day. The effects of the explosion were witnessed not only in the mass of burning ruins, but upon other buildings for many blocks in every direction. The terrible force of the steam was shown in the total destruction of a brick chimney eighty feet in height, which was blown to pieces so completely that a person not acquainted with the premises would be unable to tell where it formerly stood.

There will be a coroner's inquest, of course, and an investigation more or less thorough, of the circumstances of this frightful catastrophe. All the causes of boiler explosions are not known, even to those men of science who have given the closest attention to the attributes of heat and steam, but it is known to everybody that an old, rotten and leaky boiler, is liable to explode at any time. It is known, also, that the city employs a Boiler Inspector, and clothes him with ample powers to prevent the use of unsafe boilers. We have no disposition to prejudge the case, but we call upon the jury, who shall investigate the causes of the death of the unfortunate victim, to make no half way work, but to go to the bottom of the matter, and render a verdict precisely in accordance with the facts as they shall find them.

The Economy of Wife-Beating.

One of the standard crimes known to the Police Court is that of wife-beating. It is a very common offence—so common that it seldom attracts the special attention of the public, and as seldom receives the punishment it deserves. It is of frequent occurrence among those who are habitually drunk, but it is by no means confined to that class. Bad wives of bad husbands and drunken wives of drunken husbands are not by any means the only victims of the wife-whippers. Good women—honest, hard-working, thrifty and exemplary women—are often the recipients of brutal blows from their worthless husbands. Of the whole number of these cases but few are ever made public. The woman submits to it, because she shrinks from an exposure of her own misfortunes, and from showing to the public the mean and cowardly side of her husband's character. She shrinks also from a public appeal to the law for protection, for the sake of her children, and thus day after day lingers through a wretched life, enduring the whippings of her dastard husband, until at last broken in spirit and in health, she passes to an untimely grave. Wife-beaters of the ordinary class rely for immunity upon the fear, the necessities and the affections of their wives. There is hardly a case where one is arrested and fined for wife-beating, that the wife does not become in a few days a suppliant for his release, if imprisoned, and who does not resort to personal sacrifices to raise money to pay his fine. We think it safe to assert that in nine-tenths of these cases, whether the wife interferes in his behalf through fear or affection, her interference is followed by another beating.

One reason given for the comparative leniency with which these men are treated when they are arrested is that they are the support of their families, and that to imprison them is to deprive those families of the means of living. This is cruelty. Every time a wife-whipper is released on a similar plea, there is a legal exemption given to the whole tribe of wife-beaters, who hasten to enjoy their favorite luxury. The right way to treat these gentry is to make an example. Let the Police Court fine each of the next dozen of these wretches $100, and compel them to pay the same or work it out in prison. This may prove a hardship to the particular parties, but it will prove a blessing and a relief to the hundred or more other victims to whom a beating from their husbands is a regular portion of their weekly receipts. The lenity with which wife-whipping has been treated culminates every month or two in wife-murder; and at this moment there is an unfortunate wife on Monroe street whose life is hanging by a thread in consequence of violence by her husband, who, from long experience, has rather enjoyed the payment of a few dollars a week for the satisfaction of pounding his wife. Had he a year ago been sent to Bridewell or to jail for six months, this possible murder would not have occurred.

The City Funds.

The city of Chicago has in the hands of its Treasurer from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. This money belongs to a variety of funds, but is all the property of the city. The Treasurer has this money on deposit, or for safe-keeping, in one of the National Banks of Chicago. The city has had, during the last few months, occasion to use large sums of money in advance of the collection of the tax, which will not take place for some weeks. That is to say, the city has had occasion to use—as for interest, for sewers, or other special purposes—more money than was in the Treasurer's hands credited to these particular funds. The city, therefore, unable to borrow from one fund to supply a temporary deficiency in another fund, has had to borrow from the bank where the public money is kept, $400,000, for which it pays six per cent interest, but receives nothing for twice that sum of public money on deposit in the same bank. The city has, however, use for a still larger sum, and wanted to borrow $50,000 more, but the bank was unwilling or unable to lend it; so the Committee on Finance has been endeavoring for a number of days to obtain the money from some other source, but up to Saturday had not succeeded. Anybody who has $50,000 to lend the city for temporary uses can find a customer. We mention this fact as a practical illustration of the policy adopted by the Common Council of lending the public money to a bank free of interest, borrowing a portion of the same back, and paying interest thereon, and, at last, unable to borrow from that bank a sum equal to its own deposit, is compelled to kite round the streets to raise funds for immediate use. The facts tell their own story.

Contracts on a Gold Basis.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I perceive that Mr. Wilder, of Boston, and yourself, favor the idea of Congress legalizing and enforcing contracts made payable in gold, and you claim that this would gradually glide us forward into gold resumption without any perceptible shock to the trade of the country.

Now, allow me to inquire if it is not a law of trade that, as the use and demand for an article increases, the price enhances, especially when the article is limited in quantity and cannot be increased by increased production.

If this be a law, will it not apply to the price of gold? Supposing one-half the commercial business of the country, which amounts to a hundred million of dollars daily, were changed to gold transactions, (being authorized by Congress,) would gold remain at 140, think you? Would not increased demand increase, or reduce the price of the market?

My judgment is that, instead of gliding the country into specie payments imperceptibly, it would work [illegible], or if it should work the other way business would be sadly embarrassed, and the public debt greatly increased.

THOMAS RICHMOND.

ANSWER. It is true that as the demand for an article increases the price increases, provided the supply remains unchanged. Gold constitutes no exception from the rule. Whatever increase in the price of gold should be caused by an increased demand would be noticed, not in a decline of greenbacks, but in a decline of prices of commodities. It would require more property to buy a given amount of gold, but it would not necessarily require more greenbacks. It has always been noticed in countries afflicted with an irredeemable paper currency, that the less gold there has been, the higher the premium it has borne over the currency, and that the first step to an improvement of the currency has been a return of the precious metals, from their hiding places and their exile, to the channels of business. The suspension of specie payments in this country in 1857 was followed by an extraordinary demand for gold, which came pouring in upon us from Europe by every steamer for several weeks. This demand and supply, so far from depreciating the currency, caused it to advance until the equilibrium was fully restored.

It should be borne in mind that gold is and has been the only stable commodity in the market, while the paper currency is and has been constantly changing. We say that gold is at 140, when we mean that legal tender notes are worth seventy-one cents on the dollar. The amount of gold in the world is so great, the supply is increasing so rapidly, and the cost of transporting it from one country to another is so slight, that the increase in its price caused by an increased demand in this country, would be scarcely felt in the general scale of gold prices of commodities. The increase would be distributed over the whole world, because the price is not regulated by the demand in any particular place, but by the aggregate demand of all nations and peoples.

The transaction of business on a gold basis would not necessarily imply the handling of gold, though it would probably lead to that. It would merely restore to people the natural right to buy and sell and make contracts on a stable basis. If anybody should prefer to stand on the quicksand of a fluctuating currency he could do so.

It is not easy to see how the public debt would be increased by allowing private individuals to make contracts with each other on a gold basis, unless it be assumed that a portion or the whole of the debt ought to be repudiated, and that a return to specie payments would tend to prevent such repudiation.

The registration of voters in North and South Carolina is completed, with the following results: In North Carolina the number of white registered voters is 106,000; of colored, 71,607; white majority, 32,453.

In South Carolina, white voters, 45,751; colored voters, 79,485; colored majority, 33,734. The white preponderance in North Carolina is thus seen to be about as great as the colored majority in South Carolina. The Republicans are confident of carrying both States at the approaching elections. In North Carolina there is a large white Union party, which will unite with the colored Unionists; the two conjoined constitute a majority. But the contest will be an animated one. The rebel Democracy will put forth every effort to win the election and control the Constitutional Convention. In the Carolina of John C. Calhoun, the Union party will achieve an easy victory over the State sovereignty secessionists. The people of South Carolina have never voted at a Presidential election. Next fall will be the first time in the history of the State that a popular election for President shall be held. South Carolina has never had a republican form of government, and it is high time it was reconstructed, and its oligarchy changed into a republican government.

The latest Parisian duel was fought between Prince Achille Murat and Marquis De Rouge. [illegible]

Dr. A. Chavasse, of [illegible] [illegible]

A fatal accident [illegible]

The Catholic Bishop Goss, of Liverpool, [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM LONDON.

England and Italy.

Revelations of the Lately Published Correspondence of the First Napoleon.

Bonapartism Self-Described.

Another Englishman's Notes on the United States.

Bulwer's Historical Characters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Oct. 26.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The fall of Garibaldi, the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon and the prospects of the Italian dynasty, are subjects everywhere discussed. It is curious to note how successfully the Emperor keeps up his character as "a mystery." Some tell you he has abandoned the temporal power, all the late pressure upon Italy being mere sham, intended to blind the Catholics in France, and that the Pope will be simply "let down." Others, without the least reserve, devoutly express the wish that the Emperor's career would come summarily to an end. How often have I heard this aspiration! I suppose it is one of the drawbacks of personal government. Whenever a check is interposed by Louis Napoleon to the progress of Liberalism in Europe, three-fourths of the Radicals here begin to be impatient of his existence. By the *coup d'etat*, they argue, he merited a certain fate, and it is only condoned by service rendered to the European revolution. Altogether, the Imperial honors must press very painfully just now, for the horror of isolated acts of vengeance is, that they are open to everyone who is desperate and careless of life. A Ravaillac is as possible as an Orsini, and Louis Napoleon cannot move a step without stirring violent passions into a flame, on one side or other.

BONAPARTISM SELF-DESCRIBED.

Perhaps there are not a hundred readers in the United States who have attempted to master the contents of the volumes of the correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte, which are being issued at intervals by the French Government—some twenty-five bulky books in the French language, comprising more than thirteen thousand closely printed octavo pages and containing nearly 20,000 letters, proclamations, bulletins and documents of different kinds—are formidable enough, yet is it most interesting to note the revelations they contain. You are probably aware that after fifteen volumes had been published the commission appointed by the present Emperor to edit them was suddenly changed. In their zeal they had put into print numbers of letters of Bonaparte which together form the most complete and irrefragable collection of accusing testimony that one man was ever made to furnish against himself. The new commission, of which Prince Napoleon is the head, announced they should only print such papers as they believed the Emperor himself would have rendered public could he have outlived himself, and yet, with all his decision, the two volumes issued within the last fortnight tell such a story as would consign any man who was the subject of it to infamy. Never was such moral likeness more manifestly shown. The first Italian campaign, as told by Bonaparte himself, is one long tale of violence, rapine and deceit. Some of the letters are truly original in their confessions. In all the history, perhaps the darkest page is that which relates to the cession of Venice to Austria. He not only tells his perfidy, but exalts in it. On the very day on which he wrote to the municipality of Venice that his troops were there to secure the liberty of the city, and "that wretched Italy, free and independent of foreigners, should take a glorious place in the world, and resume among great nations the rank to which nature, her situation and fate alike call her." On that very day he wrote home to say that the first conference for the definitive treaty of peace between France and the Emperor of Germany had been held the day before, and that, according to the project agreed upon, Venice was to be given over to Austria. It was but yesterday that Venice came out of the bondage into which she was sold by Bonaparte seventy years ago, and of all his misdeeds none has borne more lasting and more bitter fruits. The horrors he committed in Egypt are all told in these volumes. The correspondence, in its unflinching truthfulness, gives the very order, signed Bonaparte, for the well-known massacre of Jaffa, "*En prenant precautions de maniere qu'il n'en echappe aucun.*" More than 3,000 men, who had surrendered, were butchered in cold blood. In one letter he says exultingly, "Every night we cut off thirty heads, with those of many chiefs; this, I think, will serve as a good lesson." Among the instances of his tyranny in Germany, which brought upon him the hate of the people, was the tragical fate of Palm, the bookseller of Nuremberg. During the occupation of Germany by the French, in 1806, several pamphlets hostile to the invaders had been circulated through the country. One of these was traced to Palm's, and though he offered to prove that he had not sold a single copy, he was arrested, and shot the following day. The poor bookseller, more really a hero than the Emperor who caused him to be butchered, refused the pardon that was offered him on condition of revealing the name of the author of the pamphlet. To his brother Joseph, when at Naples, he wrote: "My brother, I have received your letter of April 5. I see with pleasure that an insurgent village has been burnt down. Severe examples are necessary. I suppose the village has been given over to the soldiers for plunder. That is the way to treat all revolted villages." Again: "Mark my words; the fate of your reign depends on your conduct when you return to Calabria. There must be no forgiveness. Have at least 600 rebels shot. Burn down the houses of thirty of the principal inhabitants of the villages, and share out the property to the army. Disarm the people, and have five or six large villages given over to pillage. Since Calabria has rebelled, why should you not seize half the properties of the province to distribute to your army?" Nor was the necessity for such cruel repression a matter of regret. It was considered a fortunate circumstance. "I heartily wish," he writes, "the rabble of Naples would revolt. Until you have made an example, you will not be master. Every conquered people must have a rebellion, and I should consider an insurrection in Naples very much in the same light as a father of a family would view small-pox for his children, provided it did not weaken the invalid too much. It is a salutary crisis. No part of your kingdom is nearer pacification than Calabria if you deal out severe justice." Gratitude is really due to the Imperial Editorial Commission for the service which it has—voluntarily or involuntarily—rendered to the cause of historic truth. The duplicity of Bonaparte, his bombast and mock heroism, his studied violence, his love of false grandeur, his envy in the midst of unrivalled greatness, his hatred and distrust of all that was really good and great, his vulgar arrogance, his indifference to the sufferings of others, his selfish and insatiate ambition, are conspicuous in every page. Dr. Channing's essay on Bonaparte—perhaps the noblest denunciation for God and man out of the uninspired writings—was justified at the time—but with the evidence of these volumes, it hardly, with all its inexorable judgments, satisfies the indignation we feel. What must be thought of the ruler who could put all this before the world as a "tribute" to the memory of the hero of it all?

AN ENGLISHMAN IN AMERICA.

Mr. H. Latham, a well-known M. A. of Oxford University, has just published, in a volume called "Black and White," a journal of a three months' tour in the United States. His object, he says, is to induce other Englishmen to go and enjoy the heartiness and hospitality of their American cousins. A large number of Americans visit England, but, even now, the number of Englishmen who visit America is comparatively small. Americans who visit England, Mr. Latham remarks, unless they happen to come with introductions, return to their own country without having seen the inside of an English house and returned chilled and estranged, while an Englishman who is at all worth knowing will be received in the States with a welcome which will make him ashamed for the rest of his life of the coolness of his own land, whenever he thinks of a lonely American in a British coffee-room.

There is very little in Mr. Latham's book of political value, despite the rather catchpenny title. He went to the White House and shook hands with the President, but says not much more on that head than that the total absence of ceremony is by no means agreeable to the members of the diplomatic corps. "An Ambassador or Minister at a European court has a pleasant and rather dignified position, but in Washington it seems to be rather the opposite. The Americans have always prided themselves on keeping aloof from American politics, and on not belonging to the family of nations; one result of which is that they do not put themselves much out of the way to make much of the representatives of foreign powers. They have no ceremonies of their own to which to invite the ceremonies; and nothing on Ministers as men, of [illegible] are equal." Of Mr. Stanton he [illegible] impresses you with [illegible] method in everything he does, perfectly quiet and deliberate in his movements, and does only one thing at a time." He told Mr. Latham the black troops fought well, but "they died from much slighter causes than the white men, although they had the same doctors, and the same medicines and hospitals, and the same kind of wounds as the whites; I never could fully account for it." Mr. Latham had a long interview with Jeff. Davis, and gives the talk of the latter at some length. It was all to the effect that negroes would not work out of slavery, and that the English Conservatives ought to oppose extensions of the franchise. With General Grant, Mr. Latham had some pleasant chat. The conversation seems to have run upon the immense amount of oratory which has to be done by members of Congress. The General told a story of some Judge in North Carolina, of Southern proclivities, who, having discovered in the statute book of the State a clause that no man who had been flogged could afterwards exercise civil rights, had recently set himself to work to flog as many negroes in his district as he could bring under the lash, in order to disqualify them for citizens in case Congress should give them votes.

Mr. Longfellow gave Mr. Latham his theory of what is required in the matter of international copyright. He would have it declared that all English copyrights shall henceforth be valid in America, and all American copyrights in England. Nothing is to be changed in the nature either of American or of English copyright, only the area over which they run; each is henceforth to be valid wherever the English language is spoken. If a man should assign his copyright generally, both American and English copyright would pass; but he would be at liberty to part with one and keep the other, or to assign his American copyright to one publisher and his English to another. This is Mr. Longfellow's programme, and he seemed to be hopeful about it.

One other remark of the traveller, who, I should state, visited Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Charleston, Augusta, Mobile, New Orleans, &c. "I have been struck," he says, "with the difference of the hero-worship of the North and that of the South. In the hall or bar-room of every Southern hotel, on every steamboat, and in every public place, you find a picture of General Lee and often of General Beauregard; the honor is given to the leaders. But in the North the glory is attributed to 'our soldiers,' the battles were won by 'our boys.' Not even General Grant is esteemed in the North as Lee and Stonewall Jackson were enshrined in the hearts of the Southerners."

"HISTORICAL CHARACTERS."

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer—who, in the course of his long diplomatic career, was in the United States, where he concluded the "Bulwer and Clayton Treaty"—has just issued two volumes entitled "Historical Characters." These characters are Talleyrand, the Politic Man; Mackintosh, the Man of Promise; Cobbett, the Contentious Man; Canning, the Brilliant Man, and Peel, the Practical Man. They contrast sufficiently to place their several qualities in broad relief, and produce the full attraction of variety. Sir Henry has been in personal communication with many actors in the scenes he describes, and possesses sagacity and penetration.

Talleyrand, who began life as an abbe, was made a layman afterwards by the Pope, and married an American lady, Mrs. Grant, with whom, it was supposed, he had been previously intimate. The fair one was as remarkable for being a beauty as for not being a wit. The often told story of her asking Sir George Robinson after his man Friday, is a fact well authenticated. But Talleyrand vindicated his choice, saying—"A clever wife often compromises her husband; a stupid one only compromises herself." Lord Palmerston formed by no means a high estimate of Talleyrand as a diplomatist, so far as personal observation in official intercourse went. On one occasion, when the settlement of the new kingdom of Belgium was under discussion, he pressed a point, which was conceded to him, and the conference broke up. Two or three hours afterwards he returned to the Foreign Office to entreat that the point might be reversed, as he had mistaken the instructions of his government, which it afterwards turned out he had. His niece, the Duchess de Dino, had pointed out their true tenor, and he ultimately gained great credit by her sagacity. He made an immense fortune by speculation. Latterly when he called at the Foreign Office here, a confidential agent accompanied him and remained in the carriage whilst he had his audience. If anything was told him that could be turned to account, he would write a word or two with a pencil to be delivered to the friend below, who immediately hurried off to the city. One of these scraps was found to contain a single word, "sell."

Cobbett does not appear well in these pages. He would borrow money, exalt the lender to the skies, never dream of repaying it, and libel him the moment he refused to lend more. The American Republic was to him the only land worth living in, and the land "where judges become felons and felons judges." He held up Tom Paine to general execration as "an infamous and atrocious miscreant," and then tried to make capital of his bones. Irritated by a call to order in the House of Commons, he turned round and addressed to the member from whom the call proceeded the most revolting phrase in the vocabulary of slang.

There is one character, however, which Sir Henry Bulwer does not portray, but with which his friends are peculiarly familiar. His "Politic Man," and "Contentious Man," are types which are well defined, but suppose some one were to try his hand at describing "The Impecunious Man!" Who would we take as his model? Sir Henry has usually left behind him in the various countries in which he has resided, proofs that English credit is good. Perhaps if I were to say his normal state has been one of debt, I should be saying something that would be considered personal; so we will leave this "Historical Character" to be sketched at a later date. Any industrious student wishing for material, however, will find that, I believe, in plentiful existence at Constantinople, Madrid and other cities at which his Excellency displayed, both in public and private, his genius for diplomacy.

A POPULAR ACTRESS AND HER MARRIAGE.

Hearty admiration in these days is scarcely possible. Puffery is common enough, but that is another matter. You must have no real enthusiasm in English criticism if you are afraid of a sneer. We have had an actress on the stage—Miss Kate Terry—who would have been idolized half a century ago. She had every qualification for, at all events, good modern dramas. Charming in appearance, with a rich voice and a manner that fascinated the dullest clown in the house, she was distinguished by a perception of character only less marvellous than her power of representing it. But when Mr. Tom Taylor said honestly, in the *Times*, how good she was, a number of little men in the weekly papers began to laugh at him. They could not find fault with Miss Terry, but they were not going to allow anybody to be in any way eager in her praise. And now the subject of all the silly clamor has left both critics and their readers. She has disappeared from the stage, and has taken her wonderful gifts away from the public gaze. Last week Miss Terry was married to a Mr. Lewis, and she is not likely to be seen again on the stage side of the footlights. People are asking who Mr. Lewis is. The reply throws little light upon the snobbishness of English society. Mr. Lewis is a member of a firm of fashionable drapers at the West End, known as "Lewis & Allonby." He is rich, is clever, paints well, is a good amateur actor, and is at home in the best society. Living in a large house, he has become celebrated for his hospitalities. His Sunday parties, in his bachelor days, have usually numbered two or three score of gentlemen who came and went as they chose,—their tastes being provided for in various parts of the building or grounds. But the "taint" of trade was on him, and the very men who were his guests and drank his wines and flattered his arrangements,—black-balled him when he became a candidate at their clubs. At the Garrick, for example, he was rejected for no other reason in the world than that he was a tradesman, and yet it was the members of the Garrick who chiefly filled his rooms. Miss Terry might, no doubt, have made a match which would have seemed more "the thing" to a certain butterfly set, but she could hardly have made one which would promise her more domestic happiness.

Admiral Porter has written a long letter, advising the commercial marine to establish schools for the proper education of sailors. He remarks: "The sailor, from twelve years of age until he is too old to be useful, is a marketable article, for sale to the highest bidder. He is thrown aside when he is no longer needed, [illegible]"

The Henderson (Ky.) *News*, of the 28th ultimo, contains the following "awful story:" [illegible]

Quebec is prepared for a siege. [illegible]

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

A Letter from Aurelia.

The New House—Mr. Peplum's Dissipation—An Element of Discord in Mr. Dormouse—A Family Quarrel and How it Was Settled—A Stunning New Hat—Aurelia's Serious Thoughts—Instructions to Celeste.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In my last letter to you, I promised to give your readers a note from Aurelia, who was married some time ago, as you will remember, and removed to Boston.

I think I violate no confidence in spreading it before the public. Aurelia, now Mrs. Peplum, had a wide circle of acquaintances, who have been anxious to hear from her, and a large number of Dear Creatures who are upon the eve of uniting themselves to some young Tyrant are anxious to know her experiences. To accommodate them all with the MSS. would be an impossibility, and I take this method of supplying them with the desired information. The following is the letter:

"BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1867.

"My Dear Old Pickle: "How you would growl at me and say sharp things if you only knew how we, that is, Peplum and I, are going on since our marriage in Chicago. We have got settled down in a four-story brown stone, with a bay window overlooking the Common, a woodbine running over the basement windows, and the most elegant parlor carpet—so elegant that it seems a shame for me to let Peplum to crush the roses in it with his great clumsy boots. You know his foot always was shocking and never could be got to look well. I didn't mind it so much before we were married, but I realize it now.

"And then we have some elegant pictures, and, just think of it, a genuine Da Vinci, which Peplum bought the other day of a near relative of Da Vinci's, who has just arrived in Boston in a destitute condition, and was compelled to sell it, although with tears in his eyes. Poor man!

"Peplum's uncle was very kind to him, and sent him a check for something handsome, with which P. bought lots of Venice, ormolu clocks and bronzes. Mamma is here, and looks after these things and Peplum.

"I do not know exactly what Augustus is doing, but he is something in a bank, handles a great many papers, and the bank keeps open very late. He came home the other night quite dizzy from the effects of his work. I didn't care so much for his dizziness, but he upset my Psyche and shivered it to fragments, and acted so strangely. He had a very bad head-ache the next morning, which he said was owing to those 'infernal accounts' and mamma had a long talk with him in private.

"I don't mind his being out nights so much, because young Dormouse takes me out so much to hops and the theatres.

"My dear old Pickle, I know you would like D., if you should know him. He is one of those nice men, who are just as harmless as my canary bird, and he says such funny things about other people; just what I would say, only I don't dare to, and tell Celeste he polks divinely and parts his hair in the middle.

"Mamma always goes with us so that people don't talk, although Daisy Shaw did make the remark at Mrs. Tittlebat's soiree, that she thought Dormouse was rather attentive to me. You see we had just stepped into the Conservatory after the Lancers, and I was very much fatigued with the exertion, because Dormouse is a very active dancer, and puts his whole mind on it, and I suppose that and the odor of the flowers did make me faint, and that he had to hold me up for a minute, but he did it in a very gentlemanly manner, and I know he is just as harmless as he can be.

"Daisy and I don't speak any more. I met her in Copeland's, the other day, and we passed each other very coldly. I told Dormouse about it in Salwyn's, and he laughed and said 'Aw, Mithes Pepiam, don't mind Dathy. Thee ith a demned slithe girl, but thee hath been dithappointed. Thee wanted me.' And then he ran on so about the play, and Mrs. Tittlebat's soiree, and Laura Peachblossom's new hat, and the opera that Mr. Strakosch is going to bring here, and said byes and hopped away so blithely that I have become quite reconciled to Daisy.

"He is so delightful, and sometimes when I think of him I fancy what might have been, and I really grow sad, but then I think of Peplum and my duties as a wife. You know I promised to cherish him, and I try to do it, but then he isn't at home much, and when he is, he is either so busy or so dizzy, that he don't want to be cherished. And mamma comforts me by telling me to let her take care of him.

"I must tell you, for I suppose Celeste and all the rest of our set in Chicago know it, and have talked it all over, that Augustus and I have quarrelled. It was at one of our receptions and I had one of the most charming dresses made for the occasion—a pink *gros grain* trimmed with box pleating of blue silk, corded with pink and low-necked. You see I could not have worn my pearl necklace with a high neck. And then I had some real orange blossoms in my hair, and my complexion was just adapted to our new Argands. If Augustus was ever to manifest any affection for me, that was the time, for Dormouse said I looked 'thtunning.' and I know I spent the whole day with mamma in trying to get myself up so that I should be a credit to my station.

"And what did Mr. Peplum do but dance with that odious Laura Peachblossom the whole evening, and not only take her down to supper, but even hand her to her carriage.

"When the guests had gone and we were in our room, Augustus coolly lit his meerschaum, stretched himself on the sofa and commenced reading Lucille, telling me that I might retire, as he wanted the Green Seal and salad to settle, and that he didn't want breakfast served until eleven.

"This was more than I could endure, and I at once upbraided him—I am sure I did it in a very mild manner—for his attention to Laura, whereupon he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and told me I had better go to bed, as he didn't want to be disturbed. You men always have the advantage of us in these little family affairs, because you can control your emotions, while we weak women have to weep. I burst into tears, and told him that he was heartless, and that he had promised to love and cherish me, and then he wanted to know if he couldn't cherish me and dance with Laura at the same time, and also desired to be informed if, when I promised to cherish him, that damned fool Dormouse was included in the contract, because, if he was, he would sell out all his right and title to him. He actually swore when he said it, and then went on reading, just as if nothing had happened.

"This was too much for me to bear, and so I replied, with great severity, that, if this thing was to continue, I should go home to papa; whereupon he said, without looking off his book: 'Nothing would suit me better, my dear, and take Dormouse with you. The old gentleman will be pleased to see you. Please bring me a cigar, I am going down to the club;' and he actually went, humming the *Il segreto* as he slammed the door.

"I didn't sleep a wink that night. I at first thought I would go home, but then I thought how Daisy would talk, and that it would just as likely as not get into those horrible newspapers. And again I thought that Augustus' uncle was quite infirm, and that I had better remain with the nephew.

"But we got all over it right off. The next day I was dressing for a drive up town, when a package was left at the door, addressed to me, with Mr. Peplum's compliments. Oh! It was such a love of a hat. They have not got out to Chicago yet, and be sure to tell Celeste that it is a Fanchon, made of cross-cut bands of satin and velvet. Instead of the curtain at the back, there is a row of satin vandykes, and in front there is a wreath of olive leaves in Bismark velvet, the fruit being of gold. The strings are made of piece velvet, piped with satin.

"I at once decided not to go home to mamma, and sat down and burst into tears. It was so something to know that Augustus was desirous of still cherishing me, but it was more to know that I had something to wear when the opera comes, fit to be seen, and that my hat would be the target of all the lorgnettes in the house. Mamma came up and was quite indignant—and said that I was a perfect fright with such red eyes, and that I ought not to be so weak. Mamma is a real good woman, but there are depths in our nature that I do not think she understands. Do you not think so, my dear Pickle?

"Do you know that I have some moments when I feel very sad, when I feel that I am playing a very silly part in the world and that I know nothing of the great joy of existence, stifled as I am in this atmosphere of balls, routs, soirees and heartless frippery, and that I long for some real friend who knows me and whom I can know, whose true hand will lead me to better things, some kind, gentle, lovable face which I can look upon and know it is not a mask, some great strong nature on the heights above me that can lead me up to them?

"But then mamma laughs at me if I talk of such things and says I am silly and sentimental and Augustus wants me to shine in society and Dormouse says in his winning way: 'What thould we do without you, Mithes Pepium, you are one of the queenth of thothiety,' and the great world closes in around me, and Augustus says if I don't rub it the wrong way, it is a very good world, and we must keep up appearances, and then he quotes one of his old college phrases, *Dum vivimus, vivamus*, and says, 'My dear, the whole thing is a whirligig and we must whirl with the rest. Here we go up, up, up, and here we go down, down, downy,' a candle that burns as brightly as ours must be hid under a bushel. I have a engaged a box [illegible]. You shall be the envy [illegible] the house. Allons, [illegible]. Let us leave the golden eggs [illegible] the goose. When we get old we will [illegible] to the [illegible]' and then in comes the invariable [illegible] which is the burden of all Augustus' remarks. I sometimes think I ought to know where he gets all the money to keep us up in such style, but then I know I shouldn't understand it, if he told me, and so I don't ask him, and so, my dear Pickle, I am bound to do as Augustus says, and when Strakosch comes here with his opera, I shall eclipse everybody. I know I shall, for Dormouse says there is not another such hat in Boston, and he knows.

"O, dear! here I have been rattling away all this time about myself. How do you all do in Chicago? How is Celeste? Do give all my love to her, and tell her that short dresses have been decided upon for the winter, which will be bad for Araminta's ankles. You know Celeste and I used to laugh at them. Tell C. that I think I am enjoying myself very well in the married state. Mamma is quite well, and Augustus, except his occasional fits of dizziness, is in good health.

"Bye-Bye,

"AURELIA PEPLUM.

"P. S.—I almost forgot to ask you to say to Celeste that she must have sashes with her toilette, and that she had better make them of *gros grain* and velvet, and that she had better make those skirts long enough to fold well under, as it will be quite cold about that time.

"A. P."

I have given you Aurelia's letter in full.

It is so long that I have hardly room to tell you anything about books, music, or fashions, and reserve them until you hear again from

PERSIMMON PICKLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

It is stated on good authority that Secretary Seward has instructed Mr. Marsh to offer Garibaldi an asylum in the United States.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER STORES.

One of the largest sales of Quartermaster stores ever held in this city takes place next week. The greater part of the material is entirely new. Among the articles are one million pounds of iron, four thousand pounds of copper, one million pounds of horse and mule shoes, one hundred thousand pounds of steel, ninety thousand feet of wagon stuff, lumber, &c.

A PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH IN PROSPECT.

The Democracy of this city, under the lead of Tom Florence and the Conservative Army Union have resolved to serenade the President next Wednesday evening. He has been consulted and says the serenade will be agreeable to him. He is expected to make a long speech.

THE CITY CHARTER QUESTION.

There was a warm discussion in the Board of Trade meeting in this city last evening, relative to giving up the charter next spring. Nearly all the speakers seemed to favor such a course, but the majority thought the matter one on which the board had no occasion to act, and the subject was therefore tabled.

To the Associated Press.

A JOHNSONIAN SENSATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President's organ has a leading editorial to-day, in which it threatens to arrest certain prominent Republicans in and out of Congress, who, it alleges, are engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. It quotes from both the constitution and laws of Congress to prove that their acts are treasonable. Its appearance has caused much comment in political circles, and it is said to be inspired by the President.

COTTON TAX.

The Chambers of Commerce of all the principal cities of the Northwest have united in a strong letter urging Secretary McCulloch to recommend to Congress the repeal of the cotton tax.

THE REBELS.

A large number of leading rebels have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours. Many of them were in conference with the President to-day. They are strong in the hope that the recent elections will have the effect to defeat reconstruction.

CABINET CHANGES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Excellent authority states that the President has determined to make changes in his Cabinet. Henry J. Smythe, Collector at New York, has been mentioned as successor of Postmaster General or Secretary of the Treasury. It is also said that Reverdy Johnson will be tendered the position of Secretary of State. It is said Assistant Secretary Chandler is seeking [illegible]. There is a host of applicants for the place."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "The Postmaster General's report will this year show a deficiency, instead of a small surplus."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The indications are that the Republicans will carry North Carolina in the coming election.

POLITICAL.

Senator Sherman, who is now in Washington, says if the Presidential election were to be held in this a week hence, either Grant or Chase could carry the State on the Republican platform. Grant's chances he thinks are [illegible] present timidity of Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A special despatch to the *Post* from Washington says: "It is understood that a large portion of the President's forthcoming message will be devoted to the consideration of the national finances. In a conversation with a gentleman a few days since, Mr. Johnson said he expected to treat the subject as the most important before the country. He has no sympathy with the views set forth by Butler and Pendleton, and agrees with the views of Secretary McCulloch, and believes in the contraction of the currency and speedy return to specie payments.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

A special Washington despatch to the *Express* says the friends of Senator Wade assert that the Judiciary Committee, whose report has to be [illegible] kill the impeachment project by the casting vote [illegible].

TREASURY ITEMS.

Fractional currency received for the week, $371,800; fractional currency shipped, $726,000, including $500,000 to the United States Depository at Cincinnati. National Bank notes issued, $39,350. Fractional currency redeemed, $293,000. Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $4,024,000.

ARMY ORDERS.

General Grant has directed that no leaves of absence for army officers be granted, or extensions of leaves, except approved by the commanders of the department, and that applications of outside parties will not be heeded. This is designed to put an end to that abuse of political influence by which certain officers are permitted to stay away from their commands, and others denied the leaves they ought to have.

APPOINTMENT.

The Postmaster General has appointed H. Rae Myers Assistant Special Agent of the Post Office Department, at a pay of $1,500 per annum and $4 per diem, to take effect November 5th, 1867.

A FILE FOR CLAIM AGENTS.

General Grant has issued a circular through the Adjutant General's office as follows:

All clerks and employees of bureaus of the War Department are prohibited holding communication on the business of their office during office hours with claim agents, or with other persons specially appointed by the chiefs of the bureaus to transact with them such business. All clerks and employes of the War Department bureaus are prohibited transacting any public business pertaining to their office at any time, unless authorized [illegible]. Any person, clerk and employee will immediately report to the office of their bureaus the name of any person not belonging to the office who may communicate with them on the public business of the office, and also the nature of such business. Any claim agent who shall communicate with or approach any person connected with any of the bureaus of the War Department, other than the officers in charge thereof, except in the transaction of business, will be prohibited from prosecuting his business with the War Office.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL—BRADLEY SUSPENDED.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, Mr. Bradley read a statement in answer to the rule of the court for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the bar as a practising attorney, owing to his difficulty with Judge Fisher. Hon. Robert J. Walker made an argument in Bradley's behalf, when the court, through Chief Justice Carter, sustained the order of Judge Fisher heretofore made, suspending Mr. Bradley as a practitioner at the bar. Chief Justice Carter, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt. Mr. Bradley thanked the court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, and said he had long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the bar, but that the peculiar manner of severing his connection with the court rendered the separation the more unpleasant. Three of the Judges were present, namely, Carter, Olin and Wylie. Judge Fisher was absent.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A letter from Hon. Thad. Stevens, on the subject of our national finances, is published. It is in reply to a letter addressed to him by a neighbor, and is very long and comprehensive. Mr. Stevens commences with the assertion that so far as the financial condition of the Republic is concerned, it is not and never can be in doubt or peril. With the products which we can readily dispose of to supply the demand of every kind, there never can be a time when our honest dealings this Republic will be unable to pay all her just liabilities. He says: "I have not approved and do not now approve of the financial policy pursued by our government for the last two years. I think we have thrown away our millions, and are still throwing away millions by mismanagement." Then, addressing his correspondent, who is a national banker, he said, "You are a banker, and second one, but you are making more off the United States through the national banks than any of your neighbors or other men who has adopted it. Here you ought to make." He has never doubted, he says, that the government has the constitutional power to make money of whatever material it chooses, whether metal or paper, leather, tin or greenbacks, and to regulate its value, and therefore holds that money is just what the law makes it. [illegible] country—money in all debts, public and private, may be legally and justly paid. Money is just what the law makes it. He refers to the fact that the government has at different times reduced the price of silver, and that the creditor as well as debtor [illegible] price, and argues that there is the same power to issue and regulate the value of any other kind of money. He maintains, consequently, that it is just and proper for the government to pay the principal of its greenbacks, [illegible] money.

"Now, let us come to the question. Mr. Pendleton for a single moment consider, which, even with all the monstrous doctrine of Greeley and Co., is the most profitable investment ever made by money-lenders, and in a business capacity?" [illegible] However, he would say to those of the capitalists and speculators who [illegible] made princely fortunes through the folly of the government, but he does not think there is any obligation to force specie payments in order to pay them. The bondholders, he says, are only entitled to the legal currency. He thinks the conviction that is creating the belief that the [illegible] on the part of Congress to commit the government to the payment of the principal in coin, [illegible] which was not expressly mentioned. This matter was not known [illegible] well understood, so that the bondholders who [illegible] paid to them in [illegible] Speaking of the money, he says: "For two years the greenbacks were the most popular currency ever used in the United States, and had there been no other, would not have suffered so great depreciation. [illegible] the country, it also swelled business of every kind, foreign and domestic, agricultural and manufacturing; so also it swelled the income of business [illegible], and thereby vastly increased the revenue of the government. The depreciation of issues is the fault of the government and the want of faith on its part, and upon the shaping of its policy of paying the debt in specie has done [illegible] money." Upon this he remarks: "Various methods are suggested to redeem the greenbacks in currency. One very able writer suggests a loan in greenbacks to that amount, so that afterwards the greenbacks may be withdrawn [illegible]."

THE SOUTH.

A New Vote to be Taken in Virginia on the Question of Granting State Aid to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The order of General Schofield for a second election in Virginia upon the question of granting State aid to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, upon which both registered voters and disfranchised are to vote, was given because the law under which aid could be voted provided that it should only be extended by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. As large numbers of the class then contemplated by the law as voters are disfranchised, an attempt was to have been made to set aside the first vote given for the grant of aid, which it appears [illegible]. The vote ordered will now be taken that the different classes shall vote in separate boxes, and if a majority of the whole registered and disfranchised should vote for, to make the subscription, the question would be settled at once. This is deemed by the General the only chance of avoiding the long delay consequent upon any action of the courts.

Proceedings in the Alabama Constitutional Convention—Exciting Republican Meeting in Richmond—Damages Awarded in a Suit Against an Express Company.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—The Reconstruction Convention has decided against the proposition to insert no proscriptive feature in the new constitution. The Republican party propose to elect all State and county officers at the same time the constitution is submitted to the people, in order to secure a larger vote on the constitution, and prevent any loss to the Republicans on account of the freedmen changing their homes on the 1st of January.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—An excited Republican meeting was held at the headquarters of the Union League last night. It was proposed to wait on General Schofield and request him to order the city election.

[illegible] made a speech in which he alluded to the discharge of negroes for voting the Radical ticket. He said before any of his children should suffer for food the streets of Richmond should run knee-deep in blood. He thanked God the negroes had learned to use swords and guns. All the efforts of more peaceful persons to stop these demonstrations, were without avail. Governor Pierpoint and other officials were present. Mr. Wardwell and the white Radicals left the meeting.

Yesterday, at Blountsville, Tenn., a suit against the Southern Express Company was tried, in which the plaintiff claimed damages for goods destroyed by the burning of a car on the road to Virginia. The express company pleaded that their bills provided against damage for loss by fire or the common enemy. Judge Butler decided that the Federal troops were not the common enemy, and a verdict for $15,000 was given against the company.

A Vicksburg Editor Put Under Arrest by General Ord.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Colonel W. H. McCardle, editor of the Vicksburg *Times*, was yesterday placed in confinement by order of General Ord. The charge has not been made known, though a special to the *Crescent* says it was personal denunciation.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Nov. 9.

The returns of Will County were canvassed to-day. The majority for A. J. Trier, Republican candidate for Treasurer, is 881; for A. Comstock, Surveyor, 793. The law changing the time of holding town meetings to the annual November election, similar to that of Cook County, went into operation for the first time.

We have gained seven Supervisors since last election. The towns of Troy and Jackson, which never before gave a Republican majority, this year wheel into line, and Joliet, the stronghold of Copperheadism in Northern Illinois, gave only 103 Copperhead majority, smaller than for twelve years past. Instead of six places of voting as heretofore, there are only two under the new law. This prevents a great deal of illegal voting, and is a great saving to the taxpayers. Every county under township organization in the State, ought to have a similar law. Your course as journalists, in dealing with the issue, is universally sustained in this section. Would to God THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE could be read by every Republican in the land, in any case put Will County down for 1,800 majority for General Grant.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Nov. 9.

The Republican majority is still estimated here at a little over five thousand. The Assembly is more strongly Republican than has been supposed, latest returns indicating that it will stand sixty-three Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats.

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.

Latter returns fully confirm the first reports of the Republican majority in this State. The suffrage amendment is undoubtedly adopted. Even the *Pioneer* admits that success is so probable that it will require the official canvass to determine the result. There have been some small Republican losses as compared with last year, but compared with the gubernatorial vote of two years ago shows a gain.

FROM DES MOINES.

Work on the City Railroad to Commence Immediately—Close of the Horse Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.

White & Turner, who made a proposition to the City Council to build street railways in this city, and which proposition was accepted, to-day report that they will build one mile of it yet this fall, connecting the Post Office [illegible] the west side with the Capitol on the east side. The ties and planking are all out, and the iron and cars will be shipped from Cleveland on Tuesday next, arriving here on Saturday. Extra exertions are to be made in order to have the line completed by the time the Legislature assembles. This is a much needed improvement in our city, and will be pushed through with energy.

Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the exhibition of the Driving Park Association. The result is most encouraging to them. About $1,000 were paid in premiums.

The Catholic Fair, which has been in progress here all the week, closed to-night.

To-day has been a terrible one of wind and dust—a regular Omaha day.

FROM MADISON.

Governor Fairchild's Proclamation Appointing the 28th Inst. as a Day of Thanksgiving.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 9.

The Governor has issued the following thanksgiving proclamation in accordance with the well approved usage, which sets apart one day in the year as a festival of praise to God for His goodness:

I, Lucius Fairchild, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving. I earnestly recommend to the good people of this State to refrain, on that day, from their ordinary avocations, and assemble in their usual places of public worship, and devoutly give praise and thanks to Him who is the giver of every good gift, for our national unity preserved, for continued peace, for exemption from pestilence, for plenteous harvests, and for all the abundant and various blessings with which he has crowned the year now drawing to a close, and with praise and thanksgiving let all unite our petitions to Him that His goodness and mercy may be continued not only to us, but to our whole country for all generations.

(Signed) "LUCIUS FAIRCHILD."

NEW YORK.

Recent Failure—Personal—Weekly Mortality Report—Revenue Seizure—A Quartette of Habeas—Nomination for the Mayoralty, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The failure of Tracy, Irwin & Co. is reported. Rumors that a National Bank is affected thereby are untrue, as it holds securities to the amount of $40,000 above what is owing it by the suspended firm.

Senator Conness, Mr. Johnson, Generals French and T. Kirby Smith arrived from California in the steamer *Rising Star* to-day.

Deaths in the city for the week 387, precisely the same as last week.

It is said the report of the great revenue fraud in Eleventh street is a mere revamping of one in another locality a week ago, where seven hundred thousand cigars were sworn to when 180,000 had been sold. A few minor seizures of whiskey were made to-day.

Subscriptions to the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city amounts to over $340,000.

The wife of Mr. Frederick Easler, a shoemaker residing in Brooklyn, gave birth to four infants on Thursday morning last. They weigh an average of eight pounds each. Mother and children doing well.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison has arrived in Boston, after a six months' tour in Europe.

The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, and the Deutschland arrived.

The Italian Minister, Cerrutti, has written a letter thanking the Children's Aid Society for its efforts in behalf of the destitute children of his country in this city.

The Tammany City Convention was held tonight and renominated Mayor Hoffman. The Mozart Convention meets next week, and will undoubtedly nominate Fernando Wood.

Archbishop McClosky administered the sacrament of confirmation yesterday to over nine hundred children, belonging to the schools attached to St. Stephen's Church.

Miss Mary Vanderbeck, lately residing in Brooklyn, committed suicide [illegible] by taking a dose of [illegible] yesterday, mistaking it for tincture of rhubarb. Discovering her error she screamed for help, but before it arrived she expired.

Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, Colonel Richard C. Enright was arraigned on an indictment charging him with procuring and counselling fraudulent whiskey bonds. The case grows out of the Callicott affair. Colonel Enright pleaded not guilty, and gave bonds to answer in $5,000.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Democratic Jubilation—Large Revenue Seizure—Congressional Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—A large Democratic meeting was held at the Court House to-night in honor of the recent victories.

The government officers recently seized about 2,400 barrels of whiskey at Memphis, Ill., for alleged frauds. It is believed that the seizure of about 50 barrels [illegible] transpired. The value of the property seized is about $100,000.

Returns of the election in the Third Congressional District of this State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thos. E. Noell, indicate the election of General McCormick, Democrat, by about 600 majority. The vote was very small.

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Breaking Out of the Cholera in Cuba Denied—Order for the Return of Overpaid Duties at Havana.

HAVANA, November 9.—The report that cholera had broken out in this island is a fabrication, though it is alleged that the report was started on good authority, on the strength of a report that several physicians and hospital inspectors were appointed to look after the public health. The health of the city is unimpaired.

[illegible] The Austrian frigate Elizabeth [illegible].

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The *Official Gazette* publishes an order from the Minister at Madrid, providing for a return to merchants of over-paid duties [illegible] reimbursed by the customs officials. The British war steamer Cormorant has arrived from Honduras. [illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New Discoveries of Guano—The Reported Truce Between Spain and the Allies Doubted—The Revolution in Peru Gaining Ground—Affairs in Chili.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Panama *Star of the Isthmus* has new discoveries of guano have been made, one by a citizen of the United States.

Owing to want of rain, the crops are endangered.

The report that a truce has been agreed upon between Spain and the allies is doubted. The inhabitants in the south are suffering greatly for food.

The revolution in Peru is gaining ground. Prado is at the head of 6,000 troops, marching against the revolutionists, but expects short resistance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Advices from Central and South America state that an attempt has been made to get up a revolution in Costa Rica which proved unsuccessful.

According to statistics, the number of deaths from cholera in the department of Managua alone, from the 26th of March to September, amounted to 1,718.

A treaty has been made between Nicaragua and the United States, and is on the way to Washington.

The *Provincer* regards the construction of a railroad across Nicaragua as more of a problem than ever, as its feasibilities are not yet proven by the survey had.

The Chilian Congress had failed to convene on the day fixed, for want of a quorum. After much skirmishing for several days, a session was obtained and business proceeded.

CRIME.

Crime in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Michael Burns and John Lane were arrested yesterday as the authors of the bold robbery of the office of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, in Hartford, August last. They were to-day held to await a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, upon which they will be taken to Hartford for trial. They are also connected with participation in several other robberies here, one amounting to $40,000.

Several cases of alleged illegal voters were before the courts to-day.

George Fox was convicted and sentenced one month in the Penitentiary. Two others discharged, one of them showing that he was a discharged soldier, and by an act of Congress was authorized to vote.

Express Robbers Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—James Creighton and John Reagan were arrested here yesterday, as the robbers of the Southern Express office at Jackson, Tennessee, a few days since.

Large in St. Louis. Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The grocery of Manny & Gentry, near the corner of Olive and Seventh streets, was burned to-night. Loss, $13,000 to $14,000. Insured for $8,000 in each of the following St. Louis companies: Hope Mutual, United States Mutual, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual, $1,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Home Mutual and $5,000 in the State Mutual. Several gentlemen, occupying lodging rooms in the upper part of the building, lost from $500 to $1,000, swelling the total to about $25,000.

Presbyterian Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Presbyterian National Convention adjourned, late last night, after the adoption of a basis of union. Dr. Hodge's endorsement of the basis caused great enthusiasm. The closing scenes were especially impressive, including eloquent addresses by ex-Governor Pollock and George H. Stuart. A resolution was passed to recommend a similar convention next year. The members will remain in the city and hold a special union thanksgiving service to-morrow afternoon.

Four Persons Drowned at Grand Haven, Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Four lives were lost this morning by the upsetting of a boat at Grand Haven. Their names were Silas T. Cobb, J. H. Marcy, Mr. Fletch and a child. They were strangers, going north.

Death of a Centenarian.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 9.—Captain David Hinckly, of Livermore, died this morning, aged 103 years. He voted for Washington for first President, and remembered Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec River.

No Cable News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Eastern lines still down. No cable news.

I. O. B. B.

The Jewish Order of Benai Berith—Liberal Principles and Their Contagiousness.

Some twelve months since we submitted to the readers of THE TRIBUNE a short history of a Jewish organization styled the Independent Order of the Benai Berith, (Sons of the Covenant), and spoke more particularly of District No. 2, to which the several subordinate lodges in the State of Illinois are attached. There are in this city two lodges, Ramah and Hillel, numbering at this time upwards of 200 members.

The following are four of the five planks of the platform printed in the preamble to the constitution of the order:

1. All men are brothers, sons of one God, vested with equal rights to the blessings of life.

2. While nations and associations must be governed by law—the incarnation of absolute justice—the social relation among individuals should be regulated by the dictates of love.

3. Charity and self-preservation are for suffering humanity the choicest gifts of love; the Sons of the Covenant are especially charged with the practice of the former and the diffusion of the latter.

4. The great interests of humanity are best promoted by the combined efforts of associated philanthropists, and protected against all undue interference of opponents, by wise measures and provisions.

[illegible] Lodges of this city, numerically the strongest of the two lodges in this city, was organized solely to further the intellectual and moral aims and objects of the order. Among the active members are the Presidents of three of the four Hebrew congregations, as well as many of the most prominent business men and philanthropists among our fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith.

It seems that this lodge has incurred the special displeasure of the body having in control the affairs of the District Grand Lodge, located at Cincinnati, who will shortly meet in special convention for the purpose of summarily dealing with Hillel Lodge. The proceedings of the District Grand Lodge Convention, held at Milwaukee in July last, have been published in pamphlet form and fully warrant the decided manner in which the Chicago delegates have protested against them. We can only hope that these Cincinnati gentlemen try to coerce the Chicago brethren into an illiberal and narrow-minded policy which is altogether foreign to the genius of our Western people, with whom Chicago Israelites are becoming in every way identified.

Many Israelites of this city are public-spirited men, and are to be found in the vanguard in every noble and sublime enterprise. At the same time they are dearly devoted to specific Jewish interests. Local charity among Israelites here is carried on upon the most perfect and systematic basis. There is, in fact, but one issue out of this quarrel. Cincinnati must content herself to see a separate District Grand Lodge located at Chicago, or to let the Chicago brethren work out their own salvation in their own way.

At the regular meeting of Hillel Lodge, held last Thursday evening, a large number of its members being present and unanimously passed the following resolutions, which are sent us for publication:

Whereas, We are informed that the District Grand Lodge No. 2 has called a special meeting to consider the affairs of this lodge and kindred subjects; and

Whereas, It is, therefore, timely that we should again declare our views in regard to the relation of this lodge to the District Grand Lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That we repeatedly approve of the joint report of the Chicago delegates to the late annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That this lodge stands and falls with said delegates, one and all of them.

Resolved, That, in ordering the publication of the report above mentioned, this lodge intended it as a means to overthrow the rule of the spirit of ignorance, of assumption, of tyranny, and a fanaticism, now prevailing in this District, and to cause to be inaugurated the rule of a spirit more in harmony with science and truth, with liberty and self-government, with progress and enlightenment.

Resolved, That the District Grand Lodge by her own action, particularly by her impudent declaration that an Israelite who has married a Christian, has ceased to be an Israelite; by her premature action in appointing a smelling committee to pry into the books and papers of this lodge; by her passing a gag law, the like of which can hardly be found in those statutes of Austria which were passed in the time of Prince Metternich; by clinging to a system of legislation which can only be expected in the secret order of the Jesuits, and so forth—has caused the finger of scorn to be pointed at the order of B. B. in this district.

Resolved, That the status of affairs in District No. 2 should by all means influence the special committee appointed by the last Constitutional Convention, to act promptly in reference to the organization of a new District Grand Lodge at Chicago.

Resolved, That we await the further action of the District Grand Lodge, in order to shape our future proceedings.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Hebrew Leader*, *Israelite*, and CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and a copy be sent to the District Grand Lodge, No. 2.

HART L. STEWART REDIVIVUS.

Prosecution of Witnesses in the Divorce Case for Perjury.

Hart L. Stewart is not one of the few names that were born to die—if the hearer can help it. About a year ago he achieved a notoriety extending from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northernmost part of Secretary Seward's recent acquisition. We allude to the celebrated Stewart vs. Stewart divorce case, which was tried last January. With the particulars of that affair the public are familiar, and the developments of the so-called "hard swearing" effected on the witness stand—the revelations of the surgeons—the relative places of practice vs. preaching—and all the disgusting details that were drawn out in all those many of our readers are familiar. [illegible] that Mr. L. Stewart obtained a verdict in his favor in the contest, and that his wife then procured a divorce. It did not improve the reputation which he acquired while the case was going on. He was bound to let the people see that he still lived. The pulpit he had abandoned, but he took to the lecture field [illegible] forth into the world [illegible] back of "literary vagabondage," which is an exotic euphemism applied to itinerant lecturing. The Opera House was engaged at a large expense —the usual lots dragged for announcements—placards were posted on all the hotels and public places. [illegible] decorated at a lavish expense by the "bill sticker." The advertisement of admission was fifty cents a head, and a huge feast intellectually, morally and oratorically, was promised. Hart L. as a lecturer was not a success. Closely scanning [illegible] lecturer [illegible]. It seemed too much of impudence to be agreeable. A few small boys and a half dozen young men comprised all the audience that could be induced to grace the occasion. The Opera House on that particular night looked like a banquet hall deserted. [illegible] The audience had a sickly look. [illegible] and ushers indulged in grim jokes as the stragglers came walking in. Hart L. appeared before the scene, and announced that the lecture would be indefinitely postponed, owing to the weather.

For some months he has not appeared before the public, engaged as he is in [illegible] at the Circuit Court. His actions, however, on conducting the divorce case, and the mental exertion required in obtaining points for his lecture, required a [illegible] of rest. He has again turned up, though not in the capacity of lecturer [illegible].

Hart L. Stewart appeared before the grand jury of the Recorder's Court at its last session, and preferred charges against Mary J. Thompson, alias Minnie Weeks, Louisa A. Miller, and Charles J. Kinney—alleging that they did wilfully and with malice aforethought commit perjury in giving their testimony on the trial of [illegible] Stewart vs. Stewart. True bills were found, and the parties were arrested on Saturday, charged by Justice Dowling, Mary J. Thompson is charged with having committed perjury in testifying that the prosecutor allegedly made love overtures to her and passed by Dudley, [illegible]; Louisa A. Miller with swearing that [illegible] two parties, whom she [illegible] had Dudley, sharing the same couch, [illegible] pulled the clothes off to make sure [illegible] he saw Stewart at Dudley's on one occasion in November, 1866. Such are the allegations of the persons named. The witnesses for the prosecution are Stewart and Ernestine Dudley. [illegible] counsels, and Joel Lull in the case against Kinney. [illegible] justice in this, or other cases, and should be able to say anything which would tend to prevent Stewart from obtaining all that the law allows in a court of law. We may, however, state, by way of doing wrong, that the time has gone by for exciting a sensation on the subject. The Stewarts in the memory of himself, and the public, have long ago had their fill of the nine days' wonder, and care not whether Stewart is "sent up" or "voted down" by the verdict of another intelligent jury.

ODD FELLOWS' BANQUET.

A Large Gathering—Speeches, &c.—A Noble Contribution to the Fair.

The Odd Fellows' banquet in the Opera House Building, on Thursday evening, was a grand affair. Given in the interest of the Soldiers' Fair, it attracted a large attendance of parties outside the organization, who, in common with the Odd Fellows themselves felt a deep sympathy with the object of the fair. About one thousand dollars will probably be netted for the fair.

After a pleasant collation prepared by Mr. Wright, had received ample justice, several toasts were read by the chairman, Dr. J. W. Fitch, and appropriately and eloquently responded to by prominent gentlemen connected with the order. We give them as they occurred:

1. Odd Fellowship—An embodiment of mercy; response by P. G. M. [illegible].

2. The Bond of our Brotherhood—Unbroken by war, unsullied in peace. D. D. G. S. [illegible].

3. Friendship, Love and Truth—Triple in nature—they know neither sect, party, creed nor nationality.

4. The Patriot Dead—martyrs of liberty—their virtues are enshrined in our hearts, their memories are cherished in our story. Music—Played a Hymn—by the band.

5. To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, is the mission of our laws and the imperative duty which Odd Fellowship enjoins. Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.

6. The Pulpit—Is sure to preach the true practice. Rev. Charles Fisher.

7. The Legal Fraternity. [illegible] better. E. T. Rucker, Esq.

8. The Ladies—Dr. J. Ward Ellis.

Hon. L. B. Bradwell was also called upon, and responded in a few brief and eloquent remarks.

The Art Gallery was, by the courtesy of Mr. J. F. Aiken, thrown open, and revealed the treasures of beauty to the company, who eagerly embraced the opportunity to look upon the rich collection ever on exhibition in this city.

Never waning in interest is a pleasant company of the people at home, of the many lovely works of art, which blossom in the gardens of beauty, which will grow into splendid landscapes, [illegible] trust, soon adorn the elegant homes of Chicago.

After the viands were disposed of, the votaries of the graceful goddess, led by Decker, resorted to the Music Hall, and occupied the time to dance, mentioned by Deciman's band, which, after they had tarried long, even till near the dawn of day.

The occasion will awaken pleasant recollections, and we trust a large roll of greenbacks will awaken pleasant emotions in the hearts of widows and fatherless orphans during the coming winter.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The Hurry of Preparation—Facts Worth Noting.

The Soldiers' Fair will open on Wednesday next, in the Wabash Avenue Rink, corner of Jackson street. The preparations for it which have so long been in progress are now nearly complete, and the fair promises to be a most gratifying success.

The Executive Committee will hold the final meeting before the fair, on Monday afternoon, in the Music Hall, when a full attendance of the members is desirable. The committee have issued an appeal to the coal dealers of the city, asking them to contribute either money or coal for the objects of the fair. It is particularly desirable that the amount of contributions of the dealers in coal should be immediately ascertained, as the time remaining before the fair opens is short. The names of contributors, and the amounts contributed, may be sent to C. V. Dyer, No. 66 Market street.

Contributions are also solicited for the miscellaneous booth, under the charge of Mrs. General Beveridge. Business men on Lake street are especially asked to donate articles to this booth. A large number of contributions have already been received, and this department promises to be one of the most interesting of the fair. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Beveridge at the office of her husband, Court House building.

It is believed that General Sheridan will arrive in time to be present at the opening of the fair. General Wilson, however, has signified his intention to come, and he will be here when the opening ceremonies take place.

A large number of representatives from the congregations of the Messiah and Unity Churches held a meeting on Saturday night in the parlors of the Richmond House, to take into consideration the subject of contributions. The Rev. Robert Collyer occupied the chair, and Charles W. Gray, Esq., acted as Secretary.

On motion, Mr. F. Fitch was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. Samuel Colyer, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Fair Fund of the Fair. Also, on motion, Mr. John H. Foster was chosen Receiving Clerk in connection with the Executive Committee.

Various other motions were moved and carried to make the arrangements for the decoration of the booth effective, after which the meeting adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

As evidence of the activity in the line of real estate, we report the following sales of lots made by A. J. Averill for September and October:

[illegible]

Meteorological.

The following is the meteorological record for the week ending Saturday, November 9, 1867, kept by J. G. Langguth, Jr., Optician, No. 83 Randolph street. The temperature is taken in the shade. The direction and force of the wind are given approximately, with the following words, and some small letters being the initials of words "high," "brisk," "gentle," "calm," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

THERMOMETER.

Date.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BAROMETER.

Date.	7 a. m. Merc.	7 a. m. Wind.	2 p. m. Merc.	2 p. m. Wind.	9 p. m.
Sun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tue.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Home for the Friendless.

Yesterday afternoon the Managers of the Home for the Friendless held a special meeting in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

The committee, of which Rev. E. B. [illegible] was chairman, to whom was referred the Industrial School matter, reported that they had an interview with Messrs. Skinner, [illegible] and Williamson, of the Chicago Sunday School Union, and agreed to let the Union have the use of the rooms for a day School. It [illegible] is so that it is kept clean, warmed and lighted at night, and in return to receive from the Union [illegible] for the use of the furniture and stoves which have been put in the school room. The report was accepted and adopted.

[illegible] arrangements were made for regular teachers for the day and Sunday Schools.

A committee was appointed to organize a volunteer force of teachers.

It was announced that the boys received in the school would be taught knitting and how to make shoes, [illegible].

Arrangements were then made for the opening of the day school on Monday [illegible] the preliminary religious exercises [illegible] day at 9 o'clock.

There will be preaching in the school room on Sunday evening, by T. F. [illegible].

A SANGUINARY AFFRAY.—[illegible] John Stevenson, two young colored men, have been employed for several months in the service of the rooms in the building [illegible] Randolph street. They occupy jointly [illegible] on the third floor. [illegible] [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Elgin—Injunction Dissolved.

Criminal Business—Sentences—Divorces.

In the United States Circuit Court the case of Prescott Reed against the Bishop Colony, and others, was concluded on Saturday.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In this court the hearing of the case of Griffin, receiver, against the Marine Bank, and others, was continued. It will probably occupy the remaining sessions of this week.

The only other order made was to dismiss the injunction proceedings of Stephen Lasher and others against the Mayor of the city of Elgin, and a number of other defendants, to restrain them from enforcing the liquor prohibitory ordinance. The bill was dismissed on technical grounds: the complainants were joined as defendants. Another ground made in the decision was that the complainants have their remedy at common law by action of trespass, so the intervention of the equity branch of the court could not properly be invoked.

The new suits in this court were of—

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The following is Manager Ives' official statement of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

CRIME.

ODD-FELLOWS' BANQUET.

A Large Gathering—Speeches, &c.—A Noble Contribution to the Fair.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The Hurry of Preparation—Facts Worth Noting.

The Soldiers' Fair will open on Wednesday next, in the Wabash Avenue Rink, corner of Jackson street.

I. O. B. B.

The Jewish Order of Benai Berith—Liberal Principles and Their Consequences.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending November 9.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Special Notices.

Cheap Soap. Good Soap.

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE. Two cents a pound for Superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. It is a pure Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with Refuse Fat, produces the best detergent Soap in the world. One box will make 12 [illegible] Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full [illegible] with each box.

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing forty-eight boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists, in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Behind the Lighthouse.

Consumption Can be Cured.

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.
A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Medical Cards.

Dr. James.

Private Matters.

New Marriage Guide.

Your Destiny

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

General Notices.

UNITED STATES DIST. COURT.

THE FINEST CARD MADE, AND Silver Medal, Paris Exposition, 1867.
CHARLES GOODALL & SONS,
PLAYING CARDS AND CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.
VICTOR MAUGER, Wholesale Agent, No. 110 Reade-st., New York.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS.
Cabinet Makers and Decorators,
928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
FROM NEW YORK JULY 14TH,
J. WARRACK, Agent, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Medical.

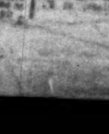
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

NAUSEOUS MEDICINES TAKEN WITHOUT TASTE OR SMELL.
DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S
SOFT CAPSULES.
The Best in Use. Take no Others.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Stair Rods.

STAIR RODS,
In Bronze, Fire Gilt and Silver.
W. T. & J. MERSEREAU, NEW YORK.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Hair Restorative.

Introduced 1838. Improved 1866.

STRONGER EVIDENCES OF MERIT THAN GOLD MEDALS! THE LAST CROWNING SUCCESS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED NEW STYLE
HAIR
RESTORER.
A REAL
HAIR RESTORER
AND
DRESSING.
PREPARED IN
ONE LARGE BOTTLE.
Price One Dollar.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOLD BY
SMITH & DWYER, Cor. of Lake and Dearborn-sts.
TOLMAN, CROSBY & CO., South Water-st.

SOLD BY
DYCHE & STORY, Cor. Dearborn & Randolph-sts.
GEORGE BUCK, 93 Clark-st.

SOLD BY
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st.
E. H. SARGENT, Cor. State and Randolph-sts.
GALE & BLOCKI, 299 Randolph-st.
THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., 231 State-st.
J. PARSONS & CO., 41 Clark-st.

SOLD BY
POPE BROS., 153 Dearborn-st.
HATCH & VANDERBURGH, North Clark-st., cor. Chicago avenue.
C. H. GARDINER, 28 North Clark-st.

SOLD BY
J. H. HOOPER, Cor. Rush and Kinzie-sts.

SOLD BY
J. D. PAINE, 166 State-st.
J. J. SIDDALL, 183 West Madison-st.

SOLD BY
J. W. EHRMAN & CO., 387 State-st.
C. E. CLACIUS & CO., 322 West Madison-st.

A Real Hair Restorer and Dressing in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
Improved New Style Hair Restorer.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

Poisonous Stimulants IN THE SICK ROOM

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Proprietors.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
A Substitute for Calomel.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

THE CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular Monday evening prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Association, will be held this evening in the lecture room, No. 144 Madison street. The exercises will be conducted by Mr. C. M. Morton, of the Illinois Street Mission.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. M. W. LEAVITT yesterday was attended by a large number of citizens. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ORDEAL OF FIRE.

A Series of Terrible Conflagrations.

The Canal Street Catastrophe—Terrific Boiler Explosion.

The Engineer Killed and Several Buildings Destroyed.

Cause of the Calamity—The Investigation To-Day.

FIRE ON NORTH WATER STREET.

A Whole Block Swept by the Flames.

Forty Families Rendered Homeless—Suspected Incendiarism.

Five Buildings Burned on North Market Street—The Brighton House in Ruins.

Total Loss Nearly $200,000—Statement of Insurance.

In our last edition we gave an account which, from the lateness of the hour at which it was written, was necessarily brief, of the terrible boiler explosion at Nos. 29 and 31 Canal street, that was yesterday an absorbing topic of interest throughout the entire city. [illegible]

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

[illegible]

Fire on North Water Street.

[illegible]

Fire on North Market Street.

[illegible]

The Brighton House in Ruins.

[illegible]

Western Patents.

[illegible]

The Vacation of the City Cemetery.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

To Alderman Woodard, Chairman of the Committee to clear the City Cemetery Lots:

[illegible]

LARCENIES.—Thomas Gallagan, a boy of sixteen, was, on Friday afternoon, detected in the act of opening the money drawer of Mr. Gavoll's store, on Larrabee street. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

RACINE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

BY THE

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

OF BOSTON,

Assisted by

MISS ADDIE S. RYAN,

THE FAVORITE SONGSTRESS.

Monday Evening, Nov. 11, 1867.

[illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

PEEP O'DAY,

WITH ALL ITS

MUSICAL GEMS AND IRISH DANCES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

AS

RIP VAN WINKLE,

EVERY NIGHT,

TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

ARLINGTON HALL.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF DESIRABLE

Residence and Business Lots

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

On Nov. 12th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction House of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

200 LOTS,

[illegible]

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Agents.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF

ELECTRO-PLATED SILVER-WARE

AND

TABLE CUTLERY,

(Imported direct from Europe),

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF

Custom-Made Clothing

AND

WOOLLEN GOODS

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

A Large Line of Woollen Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A CHOICE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ORIGINAL

Oil Paintings,

The property of

MR. W. BEEBE, OF BOSTON,

From the Best Artists in Europe and America,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

$30,000 WORTH OF

Woollen Goods

AT AUCTION,

By Order of a City Banker,

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

DANIEL SCOTT,

of the firm of DANIEL SCOTT & CO.,

No. 116 Clark-St.,

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE

[illegible]

AUCTION,

Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 10 a. m.,

Large and unreserved sale of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Woollen Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Muslins, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE TRADE SALE OF

Rich Bohemian Glass,

FRENCH CHINA,

AND LAVA WARE,

To be sold At Auction,

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A new express wagon, horse and harness, cheap. Call at 251 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Buggy and Horse—I will sell [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and Harness [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Lot, or House and Lot—Any [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., 71 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Derby & Rice, 39 Washington-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new and very desirable house [illegible]

FOR SALE—By C. R. Hagerty, Real Estate Broker, 117 Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine new brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five acres on Taylor-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Sinclair & Tompkins, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

FOR SALE—The two-story brick building [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, corner of West [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A three-story brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 274 South [illegible]

FOR SALE—A three-story brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Three new brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three new two-story and basement brick houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Chambers & Lancaster, 147 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Enos Ayres, Real Estate Broker [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Sonsbury, Real Estate Agents, Room 18 Oriental Building [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence, of ten acres of ground [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Calumet-av., between [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—$20,000 lot on Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap lots on West Adams [illegible]

FOR SALE—Beautiful lots on Prairie, Calumet and Forest-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—79 lots on the West Side [illegible]

FOR SALE—25½ feet corner of Jackson [illegible]

FOR SALE—50 feet on Michigan-av., north [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful 10 acre lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Forty acres [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Important sale of real estate at Evanston. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 510 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—One farm of 160 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm—Near Lake Zurich [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The first floor of a comfortable [illegible]

TO RENT—At Evanston—A house constructed for a boarding house [illegible]

TO RENT—The second house west of [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick house, No. 536 Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—House on West Indiana-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—202 Park-av., new brick house [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story house of ten rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A new three-story brick house [illegible]

TO RENT—The brick house, No. 43 Twenty-fourth-st. [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—One large furnished room, conveniently located, for gentleman and wife [illegible]

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished lodging rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—One sleeping-room, in Mercantile Building, partially furnished. [illegible]

TO RENT—Or for Sale—Two large front rooms, elegantly furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—In a private family, one furnished sleeping room [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 136 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—An unfurnished front parlor, with board [illegible] Apply immediately at 110 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A neatly furnished front room, at 82 Adams-st., one block south of Post Office.

TO RENT—Rooms—A suite of rooms, with furniture [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Splendid new store and fixtures [illegible]

TO RENT—Or for Sale—A tavern stand [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap—A partly furnished office. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store, 20x80 ft., No. 387 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable office in Morrison's Building [illegible]

TO RENT—Having more room than I need [illegible]

TO RENT—Six rooms, 255 Randolph-st. [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—Friday evening, a gold sleeve-button [illegible]

LOST—November 8, 1867, a spotted Pointer Dog [illegible]

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, between [illegible]

LOST—On Monday last between the Sherman House and [illegible]

Pianos

WANTED—Piano—Would exchange carriage and double harness, both nearly new, for piano. Difference, if any, in cash. Address P. O. Box 1880.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—By an old and well-established firm in New York city, two or three good salesmen [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class dry goods salesman [illegible]

WANTED—One man in each county to sell [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced salesmen at E. R. CURRAN & CO.'S [illegible]

WANTED—Boy—I want an active, intelligent boy [illegible]

WANTED—Office boy who writes a good hand. Apply at 88 Washington-st., Room 16.

TRADES.

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class blacksmith [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class plow smith. Address, in person or by letter, GEO. CURKENDALL, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—Five or six carpenters. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A young lady of prepossessing appearance [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A competent girl who understands general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A neat and tidy girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 336 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—Two good dining-room girls. Also a young man as porter, at the Montgomery House.

WANTED—A girl to do second work. Liberal wages for good help. Apply to-day only at 219 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—An industrious girl for laundress. Must have city references. Apply at basement door of 207 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good servant girl to do general housework in a small private family. [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day—25 men for the piney; steady work for winter. [illegible]

WANTED—100 men for $2 per day; 10 coal miners [illegible] NICHOLS & VAN SANDS, 100 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, travelling agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters [illegible]

WANTED—Parties seeking investment to send address [illegible]

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To give $10 to any person for securing three subscribers [illegible]

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase, at once, a new milch cow. Address Tribune office.

WANTED—Purchasers for furniture [illegible]

WANTED—To Lease—A Foundry [illegible]

WANTED—A loan of $6,000 for two years [illegible]

WANTED—To buy out some established [illegible]

WANTED—A professor at one of the city colleges [illegible]

WANTED—Furniture for sale on weekly payments. [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A brick house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling containing [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Store or half of good store [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Two portable steam engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—R. M. Ames' Portable and Stationary Engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines from 4 to 8 horse power. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six Rose engine lathes, straight line and circular [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small two-horse power steam engine and boiler [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand steam engine [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800 capital [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In the Paint, Oil and Glass business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A good steady man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 cash [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 to $1,500 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An energetic man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To manufacture the [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Divorces procured. Address A. F. WILLIAMS [illegible]

PERSONAL—Correspondence wanted, with a young lady [illegible]

PERSONAL—A German gentleman wishes [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, November [illegible] A. MOODY.

STRAYED Or Stolen—From No. 1168 [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant in a drug business, by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As an assistant bookkeeper, cashier, clerk or salesman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A good, steady Norwegian man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two young men [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As organist, by a gentleman. [illegible] Address, "J," 147 South Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two English girls [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of experience [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To cook [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel and sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Something new [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000 to $3,000 a year. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Clark's Indelible Pencil [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Found at last. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For a good selling article [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every county. [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A livery stable in Omaha, Neb. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The furniture of the hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pork House—The pork house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Stock, fixtures and lease of first-class [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice peat bed of 300 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—Fruit [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Miller's Hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, furniture, ice box [illegible]

FOR SALE—Some stock in first-class gold [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large and newly selected stock of groceries [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Crockery and glassware store [illegible] No. 135 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a cigar store, 131 Blue Island-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and billiard hall [illegible]

FOR SALE—You can now buy the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—Grocery store [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—400 large, healthy [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers [illegible]

FOR SALE—A full set of paper collar machinery [illegible]

FOR SALE—A set of tinner's tools [illegible]

FOR SALE—A useful article [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

14 Harmon-court.—A furnished room [illegible]

17 Dearborn-st.—Suites of parlors [illegible]

88 Monroe-st.—[illegible]

106 Vincennes-av.—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

208 Erie-st.—A handsome furnished [illegible]

264 West Washington-st.—[illegible]

271 Superior-st.—Large front room [illegible]

297 Michigan-st.—One [illegible]

364 Ohio-st.—[illegible]

925 Wabash-av.—Two [illegible]

WABASH-AV., south of [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Day board in a private [illegible]

BOARD—Rooms or suite [illegible]

Printing Materials.

FOR SALE—A small, but complete [illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at [illegible]

A second typhoon has occurred at Macao. The damage to property is immense.

A cable despatch from London, November [illegible] says the two sons of Garibaldi are still at large, [illegible]

In the towns of Port Byron and Albany, [illegible] one single Copperhead vote was polled at the late election.

General La Marmora, Italian Minister, lately had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon, and asked for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Immense frauds in the revenue have been discovered through a Western Treasury official. Prominent politicians, it is charged, are implicated.

Andrew Johnson intimates to his confidential friends that he intends to make some changes in his cabinet [illegible]

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, following the example of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, has gone to Canada in order to obtain a residence that will entitle him to obtain a British copyright for his new Ledger story of "Norwood."

[illegible]

A terrible hurricane recently swept over St. Thomas and other West India Islands, doing immense damage on sea and land. [illegible]

The Buffalo Express of Saturday says that a large party of men has been employed in rescuing a portion of the cargo of the propeller Acme. [illegible]

Senator Sumner and his wife will, after all, occupy, this winter, their new house on Lafayette Square, Washington. [illegible]

The Paris Moniteur says: "The famous [illegible] clown Agenal, called the Manly, [illegible]

The magnificent four-story steamer Bristol, plying between Bristol, R. I., and New York, [illegible]

The New York World's special says that Representative Ashley has prepared, and will introduce on the first day of the session, a bill to prevent the present Ohio Legislature from re-districting the State so as to give the Congressional districts to the Democrats in the election next year.

The Republicans of Albany show the right spirit. On Thursday last a meeting was held and a Grant Club organized, with a determination to fight it out on that line." Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey was chosen President, with four Vice-Presidents, and one Secretary in each ward. Grant clubs will be immediately organized in each ward.

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Jeff. Davis was at that place, en route to Montreal, and put up at the Bardwell House. On her arrival the Copperheads of the town brought out two brass field pieces and fired a salute, and in the evening procured a few musicians, and serenaded the rebel's wife with the Confederate air of "Dixie."

The compositors in the New York Journal of Commerce office are on a strike. The question at issue between the proprietors and compositors is not one of wages, but one relating to the management of the news room. [illegible]

Our special from Washington says the whiskey men will make a desperate effort this winter to get Commissioner Rollins out. [illegible]

The attorneys of Mr. Haines, the Copperhead candidate for State Senator in Canton, Ohio, have served a notice of contest upon General [illegible], Senator elect. [illegible]

A correspondent at Osyka, Miss., writes: The yellow fever is raging with great violence in the country, though it has about subsided at New Orleans. [illegible]

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that Hon. Harvey Jewell will be Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and the presidency of the Senate will be between Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Present Aspect of the Roman Question.

Italy Demands the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome.

The Papal Authorities to Liberate the Insurgent Prisoners.

Garibaldi's Defeat Caused by the Interference of French Troops.

Renewal of the Bread Riots in Devonshire, England.

Two Hundred Lives Lost by an Explosion in Wales.

England, France and Austria Come to an Understanding on the Eastern Question.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Italy.

THE SONS OF GARIBALDI STILL AT LARGE.

The friends of Garibaldi state that [illegible]

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]